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olearius, of the south of Europe, is one of the best known, but other species have been observed, as *Ag. Gardneri*, Berk., in Brazil; *Ag. lampas* and some others in Australia; in Amboyna, by Rumpf, &c. Mr. Babbington has observed imperfect mycelia extremely luminous near Cambridge; and Dr. Hooker speaks of the phenomena as common in Sikkim, though he was never able to detect the species to which it was due. Beautiful, however, as the effect may be in these instances, it is far excelled by the phosphorescent appearance presented by *Rhizomorpha* in mines, the splendor of which is described by Humboldt in the most glowing colors."

From the remarks above quoted, it appears that the number of phosphorescent fungi specifically known is not large. It is not probable that *Panus stypticus* is the only North American species possessing this peculiarity, though, so far as I know, it is the only one thus far noted.

J. B. E.

NEW LITERATURE.

BY W. A. KELLERMAN.

"A FUNGOUS DISEASE OF EUPHARIS." W. B. Grove, B. A. *The Gardener's Chronicle*, March 27th, 1886. This article, illustrated by five wood cuts, deals with the ravages and the characters of *Saccharomyces glutinis*, Cohn, in a very clear, interesting and instructive manner.

"NUOVO SPECIE DI POLYPORUS SCOPERTA E DESCRITTA," da F. Panizzi. *Nuovo Giornale Botanico Italiano*, Aprile, 1886."

"SULLO SVILUPPO DI DUE NUOVI HYPOCREACEI E SULLE SPORE-BULBILLI DEGLE ASCOMICETI." *Ricerche* del Dott. O. Mattirola. l. c.

"RABENHORST'S KRYPTOGAMEN-FLORA—PILZE VON DR. G. WINTER. 22 LIEFERUNG, SPHÆRIACEAE."

ERRATA.

Page 28, Vol. II, eighth line from top, for "carrose" read "cerose."

Page 51, Vol. II, fifth line from bottom, for "nearly" read "merely."

The article on "UNCINULA POLYCHÆTA," in No. 5, was intended by the author to be inserted in place of a similar one in No. 4, but, by oversight, both were printed.